***Welcome to Stillman Translations preliminary onboarding assessment!***

*This assessment has 5 sections. Make sure to follow the instructions and complete all the information needed.*

*The goal of this request is to analyze your performance and your potential.*

*Breath in and out, and do your best. Hope we can count on you soon!*

**SECTION 1. INSTRUCTIONS**

Below you will find a special instruction for section 3:

\*Please make sure target text mirrors source format.

\*Normalize spaces.

**SECTION 2. GLOSSARY**

*In this section, you are required to complete this task:*

*\*Extract four terms (cells 1 to 4) from the text in Section 3 that you consider are worth being in the glossary.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Source** | **Target** |
| 1 | Population growth | Crecimiento demográfico |
| 2 | Intensive livestock farming | Ganadería intensiva |
| 3 | Chronic undernourishment | Desnutrición crónica |
| 4 | Water deficit | Déficit hídrico |

**SECTION 3. TRANSLATION**

Please, add your sample translation below (between 300-500 words). Bear in mind this should be the best sample of your work!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Target** |
| Demand for food is driven by population and income growth, and also urbanisation. Global population size is projected to increase from over 7.3 billion today to more than 9.5 billion by 2050 under a medium growth scenario. Per capita income growth at 3 per cent a year will more than double average world income by 2050. More people and higher average incomes will result in greater food consumption and changes in diets.  For instance, rapid growth in per-capita income over the past two decades in China has been accompanied by sharp growth in the consumption of livestock products. Intensive livestock farming is much less efficient than direct crop consumption in providing food calories. As meat contributes to a greater share of the calories consumed, proportionally more crops will need to be grown.  Recent studies estimate food production will need to increase by at least 60 per cent between 2005 and 2050. Not only are there about 800 million people in the world chronically undernourished today, global studies show that it is necessary to increase global crop yield by a minimum of 1.1 per cent per annum to feed the world by 2050. The current growth of average global crop yields varies between 0.9 and 1.6 per cent per year. [The future challenge](http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2015/11/23/looking-after-this-generation-in-asia-and-the-next/) is whether crop yield increases on the lower end of this range will be sufficient to meet increased food demands.  Prospects for the future are all the more uncertain because past production has sometimes degraded or destroyed ecosystems on which agriculture is ultimately dependent. The availability of suitable lands for agriculture is likely to be plentiful in only a few regions by 2050. To make matters worse, there is increasing competition for land, water and energy for uses other than for food production.  Substantial water deficits from agricultural water use alone are also likely to occur in key food-producing countries, such as [China and India](http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2015/11/21/the-political-economy-of-land-grabs-in-china-and-india/). Increasingly high rates of crop water usage will put very large demands on water resources. The projected water deficit from current practices can be eliminated only by reducing water demand in other sectors, or by reducing water levels in surface flows or groundwater. | La demanda de alimentos está condicionada por el crecimiento demográfico, el aumento de los ingresos y la urbanización. Se estima que la población mundial pasará de los más de 7.300 millones de habitantes actuales a más de 9.500 millones para el 2050 según una hipótesis de crecimiento medio. Un aumento del ingreso per cápita de un 3% anual duplicará con creces el ingreso promedio mundial para el 2050. Esta suba del número de habitantes y de ingreso promedio implicará un mayor consumo de alimentos y cambios en los hábitos alimentarios.  Por ejemplo, el acelerado crecimiento del ingreso per cápita en China durante los últimos 20 años ha ido acompañado de un marcado crecimiento en el consumo de productos ganaderos. La ganadería intensiva es mucho menos eficiente que el consumo directo de cultivo en cuanto al aporte de calorías. Dado que la carne brinda un mayor porcentaje de calorías consumidas, deberán cosecharse más cultivos.  De acuerdo con estudios internacionales recientes, la producción alimentaria deberá incrementarse un 60% al menos entre 2005 y 2050. No solo hay alrededor de 800 millones de personas que padecen desnutrición crónica en la actualidad, sino que los estudios demuestran que es necesario que el rendimiento internacional de cultivo aumente, mínimamente, un 1,1% anual para alimentar al mundo en el 2050. En la actualidad, el crecimiento del rendimiento promedio de cultivo varía de un 0,9 a un 1,6% por año a nivel mundial. El obstáculo a futuro será saber si el aumento en el rendimiento del cultivo en el porcentaje más bajo será suficiente para abastecer una mayor demanda alimentaria.  Las expectativas a futuro son más inciertas porque, en el pasado, algunas producciones han degradado o destruido ecosistemas de los cuales depende esencialmente la agricultura. Para el 2050, es probable que no haya abundantes tierras aptas para la práctica agrícola en muchos lugares. Lo que es peor, hay cada vez más competencia por la tierra, el agua y la energía para usos no relacionados con la producción alimentaria.  También es probable que el solo uso del agua para la agricultura provoque un acentuado déficit hídrico en los principales países productores de alimentos, como China y la India. Los índices del uso del agua para los cultivos son cada vez más altos y causarán grandes demandas de recursos hídricos. Este previsto déficit debido a las prácticas actuales puede eliminarse únicamente si se reduce la demanda de agua en otros sectores o si se bajan los niveles de las aguas superficiales y subterráneas. |

**SECTION 4. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS**

We also need to check your capacity to spot potential issues beforehand.

In the table below, please list your questions and comments in relation with this test:

1. Challenging sections from the source text or sections you are unsure of should be copied or inserted into the **Source Text** column.

2. Write your translation in the **Target Text** column.

3. Doubts and comments should be written in English.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Source Text | Target Text | Question / Comment  (in English) |
| Prospects for the future are all the more uncertain | Las expectativas a futuro son más inciertas | Prospects for the future is redundant. |
| , such as China and India. | , como China y la India | Is it better to say India or la India? |
| , global studies show that it is necessary to increase global crop yield by a minimum of 1.1 per cent per annum to feed the world by 2050 | los estudios demuestran que es necesario que el rendimiento internacional de cultivo aumente, mínimamente, un 1,1% anual para alimentar al mundo en el 2050 | The word “global” was moved to the previous sentence so that relevant information about the studies appears at the beginning of the paragraph. |
| Increasingly high rates of crop water usage | Los índices del uso del agua para los cultivos son cada vez más altos | Change in the structure of the sentence to make it sound more natural in the target language. |
| 7.3 billion | 7.300 millones | Special attention must be paid to numbers to avoid meaning mistakes.. |

**SECTION 5. REFERENCES**

In the table below, please list the reference material you have consulted to carry out this test.

1. Please introduce the **Reference source** (including publisher and full title as appropriate) in the first column.
2. Specify if your reference source is general or specific. If specific, clarify which term or section the reference covers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reference Source | General / Specific (Term) |
| <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/211/en/#:~:text=Undernourishment%20means%20that%20a%20person,being%20synonymous%20with%20chronic%20undernourishment>. | Chronic undernourishment |
| <https://www.sciencedirect.com/book/9781483168173/intensive-livestock-farming> | Intensive livestock farming |
| spanishdict.com/guide/cardinal-numbers-above-101-in-spanish | All numbers in the text |

Thanks!